Amusements To-Day. rek the tre-offeres Academy of Besign-Too Establishes, Againstance-Circus, Matters oth's Theare - Statis B Jon Opers House Our Boardon H has Grand Opera House-Gurs Bover y's 14th Nt. Theaten-The Galley Slave Maverly's Stir Av. Theatper-Olivette. Haveel 's N b o's Gorden-Bless Years. Roster & Bial's Concert Hall-Court. Mails on Square Theater - Tark Kirk. Manuale Tempte-Mercelon Nan Francisco Minstella Heating and 2015 st. tandard Theater Driet Thatia I beater limbered. Phenter Comique - Mallion Canada' S Tony Pa-tor's Theatre-Verlety. are The tre The Creat Waltack's Theatre School for Scandal Windows Theatre-The Brack,

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1881.

The Irish Crisis.

The British Government has determined to make its power felt in Ireland, irrespective of the ordinary safeguards of Parliamentary freedom. A surprising change in the situation was brought about yesterday morning, when, in an extraordinary way, the Speaker of the House of Commons broke the deadlock produced through the obstructive tactics of the Irish members by the exercise of arbitrary power in closing debate upon the Irish measure entitled the Protection bill, but which, by the Land League members, is designated the Coercion bill.

The Land League members who, after the introduction of the Coercion bill, adopted the policy of obstruction which they had previously agreed upon, have carried it on with pertinacity and incenuity ever since. Mr. FORSTER moved the bill on the 24th of January, last week. After Mr. Gladstone, the next day, had moved a resolution giving precedence to the bill, operations began in carnest; the House was kept in session on Tuesday night and until two o'clock of Wednesday afternoon, when the resolution was carried; on Thursday and Friday of last week the debate on the bill was continued; and the session which began on the afternoon of Monday of this week was continued through the night, through the whole of Tuesday and Tuesday night, till nine o'clock of yesterday morning. Both parties had prepared relays for the purpose of perpetuating the obstructive policy through the week, if not longer; and though the Land League members were few In number compared with the supporters of the Government, the House methods of business enabled them to hold out even more succossfully than Mr. PARNELL had done when he first practised the obstructive policy The aged Speaker of the House had to be relieved, once and again, by Deputy Speaker PLAYFAIR, and even Mr. GLADSTONE, who can hardly be kept out of the House when anything is going on in it, had to absent himself for rest. It became evident that, in this more trial of endurance, neither side would give way, no compromise could be brought about, and the most pressing business of the House and the Government must be neglected.

The Government had either to approve the step which the Speaker took yesterday or surrender the Coercion bill and all attempts to deal with the Irish question, which would be tantamount to the defeat and overthrow of the GLADSTONE Ministry. The Speaker, in referring to the extraordinary course which he was about to adopt, announced to the House that a crisis had arisen, that a measure of urgency had been arrested, and that it was necessary to vindicate the authority of the House; whereupon he brought the debate and the obstruction to an end, at least for the time. The Land League members left the House in a body shouting "Privilege," whereupon the motion for leave to bring in the Protection (or Coercion) bill was unanimously agreed to.

When the regular session of the day began in the afternoon, the Parliamentary Land League was again on hand, and once more resorted to the policy of obstruction to prevent the second reading of the bill. Mr. GLADSTONE will to-day offer a resolution declaring that the state of the public business is urgent; and that if, in any case, forty members support a demand for urgency, the powers of the House shall be temporarily vested in the Speaker.

During the debates that are in progress, very violent language has been used, and, on several occasions, terms have been anplied to members that would be disgraceful in any legislative body.

The Speaker may again and again, during the progress of the Cocreion bill, use his power as arbitrarily as he used it yesterday, and the bill may be put through the Commons and become law, under the resolution that Mr. GLADSTONE is to offer to-day

But it will not settle the Irish troubles or the Irish question. Nearly the whole of the Irish people are united in demanding certain measures of legislation in reference to their land rights; they have paralyzed the laws, though their country is full of British troops, and it is only by granting them a peace.

Assassination by the Government.

On the 11th day of March, 1880, the Senate of the United States passed the following resolution:

" Remired, That the Secretary of the Interior be directed to communicate all information in the department con-cerning the alleged killing by soldiers, in the office of the Agent of the Poncas, in the Indian Territory of Rice Space, a chief man of the Poncas, and what has been the action of the department, it any, in respect to the

For ten months this direction of the United States Senate, which was received by Mr. Carl Schunz on the following day, was not obeyed. During the Ponca discussions of the present winter, this disobedience of Mr. SCHURZ was sharply commented upon. On the 5th day of January 1881, Mr. Senunz sent a letter to the Senate, in which he made the following so-called explanation:

"A reference to the emclased letter from the Indian Of for, dated the 23) ultimo, will show that the report requested was made by t at office in due time, but talled to reach this department. This is explained by Mr. Ridoux, late Chief Cierk of the Indian Office, who says frot filter he or Centual Romer Trouwnings delivered the reporting person to be Senate Committee for the Investigation of the Committee, Ac., of the Fourier.

"Resently my attention was drawn to the circumstance that the report had not reached me, and I at once directed that a copy of the same he made, which I beg leave herewith to present together with the above explanation of the accidental delay, which I very much received.

In this letter, Mr. Schunz implies that his neglect to obey the order of the Senate, which was addressed to bim and not to any Mr. BROOKS or Mr. TROWBEIDGE, was an inadvertence—of little consequence, however, since the answer had been already placed by one of his subordinates in the hands of the

tee, Mr. Dawis, accordingly, on Monday last, gave the Senate this information:

"No answer to this inquiry was ever made to the Pener committee, but, on the contrary, the Indian Ba-rean was rejeatedly reminded by members of the com the that it had not been received, and it was only after the Secretary was himself reminded of it, scarcely a mouth upo that the answer reached the Secate stail, There are their miner incovertances in the letter of the seletary, but they are worthy of no other mention than that lengty of phrase often sacrifices truth."

That Mr. Schuez is disingenuous and tricky is, however, no new discovery. The main interest in the matter relates to the tragic affair about which the Senate has at last extorted the official information, and which is seen to have been, as Mr. DAWES described it, "the violent death at the hands of Government officials of a high-spirited and brave man, who had committed no other offence than harboring a love of his own country and home, which time could not extinguish and power could not suppress." The story adds another blot to the record of the HAYES Administration; and the fact that the victim was only an Indian chief does not change the character of the

BIG SNARE was the brother of STANDING BEAR, the famous Ponca Indian who, despite SCHURZ's plans to keep his tribe by force from returning to the Dakota homes to which they to-day have as perfect a title as Mr. SCHURZ has to anything he owns, escaped from the Indian Territory, and was then taken out of the clutches of SCHURZ's soldiers by a writ of habeas corpus.

These two brothers, as Mr. Dawes tells the story, were leaders in their tribe, and from the first opposed the removal to the Indian Territory. Such was their intelligence, eloquence, and influence, that they were seized by soldiers and carried many rolles distant from the tribe, until the Poneas had been driven out of their homes, when the two chiefs were permitted to join the forced march to the Indian Territory. When STANDING BEAR and his thirty followers escaped north, his brother, Big SNAKE, lonely and dissatisfied, went on a visit to a neighboring tribe; but on arriving he was seized and thrown into prison for going without a permit. On his release, BIG SNAKE expressed himself in such vigorous abuse of the conduct of the agent, that the latter appealed to Carl Schurz to have soldiers seize Bio SNAKE and "convey him to Fort Reno and there confine him for the remainder of his natural life." The shameful suggestion was caught up gladly, and the agent, having beguiled BIG SNAKE into the agency with a promise of paying some money due him, turned to the soldiers and told them to take him away. When Bio SNAKE, startled and indignant, called out that he never had done any man a wrong, and did not intend any wrong, the soldiers set upon him, and while, in the struggle. one struck him with the butt of a musket a blow fit to fell an ox, another, from a pre arranged position, shot him through the

heart. From Mr. Schunz's department it was in stantly telegraphed all over the country that Bro Snake had been accidentally shot, and that he was a bad man. But Gov. Long's committee declare that this so-called accident was murder, and that it "illus trates the reign of terror that had been established" by Mr. Schunz, with his system of spies and shootings; while Indian Inspector Pollock, who afterward visited the spot for another purpose, testified under onth that he could not trace Big SNAKE's alleged threats against the agent to any trustworthy source. "At the time of the killing," says Mr. POLLOCK, "there were ten or twelve soldiers present in the office. BIG SNARE was alone, and unarmed. It looked to me, to put it in plain English

like a cowardly, wilful murder." Such was the fate of a brave chief who as Mr. Dawes strongly puts it, was "assassinated by the Government itself." And SCHURZ not only took no action about this crime, but expressed no opinion of it when it was inquired into by the Senate, and for many months acted as if he had forgotten that the inquiry had been made.

Who Are Building the Ships.

It will interest the people who are di cussing measures for reviving the business of shipbuilding in this country, to learn that last year the shipyards were in a more flourishing condition in Great Britain than they had been for many years before. That 1881 will be even more prosperous on the Clyde, the Tyne, the Wear, and the Tees, is already evident from the many contracts for large steamers on hand and awaiting execution.

The total number of steamers built in England and Scotland last year was 508, of the aggregate gross tonnage of 621,389. The total tonnage of the American vessels engaged in the foreign trade was 1,314,492 in 1880. There were, therefore, built last year in the Scotch and English yards, of steamers alone, nearly half as many tons as we had altogether of shipping, steam and sail, in

the foreign trade. How rapidly steam is replacing sails, is shown by the circumstance that of the vessels launched on the Civile, where the great est business in shipbuilding was done, 227 were steamers and only 31 were sailing vessels. Steamers now comprise nearly three quarters of the shipping owned in England, and the proportion of sailing vessels is yearly diminishing. The average of the other European nations is about a half of measure of justice that they will ever be at each; but the mastery held by steam tends everywhere to drive sails off the sea as less expeditious, and in the end more costly.

> The enormous tonnage of steamers now bullt is shown by the Livadia, the steam yacht, as it is called, built for the Russian Emperor, and launched last July on the Clyde. She is a screw steamer of 11,800 tons, and fitted with engines of upward of 12,000 indicated horse power. She is therefore one of the very largest and the most powerful vessels in the world, though the Servia, now building for the Cunard line, and the City of Rome, for the Inman line, are of about equal size. Leaving out the huge Italian ironclads, the Italia and the Lepanto, which are of nearly 19,500 tons and will have engines intended to develop not less than 15,000 horse power, these vessels stand at the head of

> steam vessels in both tonnage and power. But the Livadia is built after one of Admiral Pororr's eccentric designs, and is nothing more than an experiment. She is intended to enable the Czar to go to sea in a kind of chateau floating on a rait. She is 260 feet long by 150 broad, and is therefore very much of the model of a washtub; the purpose of such a variation from the ordinary type having been to turnish a hull capable of carrying on its back a great palace that would sink any other vessel. The Livadia, however, has not yet demonstrated that the violations of the accepted laws of naval architecture shown in her construction can be safely followed as a precedent. At last accounts she was indeed beginning to be looked on as practically unsuccessful, and the Russian Emperor is not likely to often go to sea in his

> floating palace. Among the steamers ordered this year are four by the Cumard line, one of which is of

number of steamers of between 3,000 and 8,000 tons, either hunched last year or now contracted for, is large. When weare ber that fifteen years ago a steamer of 2,000 or 3,000 tons, and of 1,000 to 1,500 horse power, was considered a huge ship, we can see what advances have been made during that time in steam navigation. These advances have alone been made possible by the development of the serew propeller, which was first

made a practical reality by our own Eurosson in the Princeton nearly forty years ago. How our own shipbuilding compares with that of England, we can find by comparing the tonnage built on the coast, rivers, and lakes of the United States in 1879. It aggregated less than 200,000 tons, and 88 per cent, of it was of wood, mostly small craft for the coasting trade. We built of iron during the five years up to 1880 only 97,872 tons, while in Great Britain during the same period 1,237,710 tons of iron and none of wood were constructed.

The inference from these facts is that steam has replaced sails as a means of navigation for by far the greater part of the commerce of the world; that iron has driven out wood as a material for ship construction, for such steamers as are now demanded by commerce cannot be built of wood; and that the business of shipbuilding has almost entirely passed from the hands of our citizens, who, in the days of the Collins line, for instance, held the supremsey for skill in ship architecture. What we build now are merely coasting vessels chiefly, and of wood; and but for them our shipyards would virtually be closed altogether.

A Scheme to Rob Vinegar Makers.

Representative Carlisle's bill to regulate the manufacture of vinegar by the alcoholic vaporizing process, now under consideration by the House Ways and Means Committee, ought not to become a

Its principal provision is that one or more internal revenue storekeepers shall be assigned by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to every factory for the manufacture of vinegar by the use of alcoholic vapor and a vaporizing apparatus; and that the salaries of such storekeepers shall be collected of the proprietors of the factories in the same manner as Internal revenue taxes. That is to say, the Commissioner may fasten upon the vinegar makers of the country, to be supported at their expense, as many of his dependents as he sees fit. Their duty would consist in loafing about the factories under pretext of preventing the manufacture of alcohol, and for their services the manufacturers would have to pay each one five dollars a day-the salary which the Revised Statutes now allow storekeepers.

In the case of small factories this would amount to the confiscation of most of the profits, and for all it would be an annovance and a burden. Internal revenue officers have now the right to examine any vinegar factory from top to bottom without notice; and they ought to be perfectly well able to detect and prevent the fraudulent manufac

ture of alcohol in them. At all events, if new safeguards are peeded, the Government and not the vine gar makers ought to pay for them.

Wrong End Foremost.

Mr. DANIEL G. ROLLINS, the new District Attorney of this county, has just made two important appointments in his office. To fill the vacancy created by his own promotion, he has appointed Mr. WILLIAM C. BEECHER to be an Assistant District Attorney, at a salary of \$7,500 a year. To fill the vacancy created by the death of the late Moses P. CLARK, he has appointed Gen. BENJAMIN B. FOSTER to be chief clerk of the office, at a salary of \$3,000 a year.

So far as we have been able to ascertain. Mr. WILLIAM C. BEECHER Is practically without experience in the trial of criminal cases. He is chiefly known as one of the members of a firm of attorneys who represent the State Reporter in this city. Formerly, when the General Term of the Supreme Court handed down opinions, they were left with the clerk, who furnished lawyers to have copies made by their own copyists without any charge whatever. Now the opinions are at once sent to the office of Mr. BEECHER's firm, where no copy can be obtained without paying for it. If counsel do not choose to take copies prepared by these agents of the State Reporter, they must nevertheless pay the firm a dollar for the desk room occupied in the office

by a clerk sent there to make copies. No such exaction as this was ever thought of under the old system, and it should not be tolerated now. The place where the opinions of the courts are filed ought to be publie and accessible for the purpose of making copies without the payment of any fee whatsoever. It seems to us that the part taken by Mr. William C. Beecher in exacting charges under the circumstances we have mentioned, might well have prevented his appointment as Assistant District Attorney,

even if he had been otherwise qualified. But to any one who knows anything about the relative professional standing of the two men, the appointment of Gen. FOSTER to a post subordinate to that of Mr. BEECHER, and commanding a very much smaller salary, will seem strange indeed. Gen. Fos-TER is an accomplished prosecuting officer, who has had long and extensive experience, embracing many cases of great importance in the Federal courts. He is competent in all respects to perform the duties of the office which Mr. ROLLINS himself holds. In knowledge of the criminal law, Mr. HEECHER must be a mere child compared to him; and yet to this young man, who has never yet shown commanding ability in his profession, higher official rank and higher pay are

The people of this county would have been far better served if Mr. ROLLINS had made Gen. Foster his first assistant, and Mr. Beechen, or somebody else, his chief elerk.

We detect a family likeness between a prolonged session of the House of Commons and a prolonged session of the House of Rep-

A cruelly biting air, intense cold in the shade, and yet snow melting under the noonday sun, showed yesterday that the winter we are now undergoing is the winter of February. not of December.

The bill appropriating \$100,000 to fit out an expedition in search of the Jeannotte was reported favorably to the Senate yesterday. There was a long debate on the electoral count reso lutions. The House adopted a resolution calling on Mr. Schunz for copies of complaints made against Indian agents during the last eighteen months. The District of Columbia Appropriation bill was passed, and the Legislative, Judicial, and Executive Appropriation bill was reported. Mr. REAGAN endeavored to get up his Inter-State Commerce bill, but the House took up the Apportionment bill instead. After an elaborate speech by Mr. Cox, the

House adjourned without action on the bill. The items already agreed upon by the committee in charge of the liver and Harbor bill committee. The Chairman of that commit- | 8,500 tons and another of 7,000 tons, and the | bring the amount appropriated up to ten mil-

Hon dollars-a larger amount than ever before The bill will add to the geographical knowledge of Congressmen, by revealing unheard-of creeks and streams, but the difficulties of the Government engineers in determining whether im provements had best be effected by digging out

or by macadamizing, will be greatly increased. It was in the campaign of 1960, when STUPHEN A. DOUGLAS WAS running for Presilent, and BEVERLY TUCKER was one of his ardent supporters. They had direct in company, and the wine had flowed freely. changed his sent near the close of the feast, Douglas threw his arm affectionately around Tucken, and said, "Bey, when I am elected President, what shall I do for you?" replied Tucker, "when you are elected President, all I shall ask of you will be to put your arm around me, and call me Buy."

Why would not this to a good way for GAR-FIELD to satisfy some of the quarrelling Stal-warts and anti-Stalwarts of New York?

Two East River ferryboats bumped to gether yesterday morning. No great harm was done, but the passengers on both boats were sufficiently shaken up and frightened to induce reflections as to what might have happened if the shock had been a few degrees more violent. With all this floating ice in the rivers, pilots should keep their eyes about them, and always give prudence the benefit of the doubt.

It is hard to see an old public functionary deprived, in his last years of service, of his chief claims to remembrance. Next to being Vice-President, probably the most remarkable thing about HANNIBAL HAMLIN, or the one oftenest mentioned, has been his never wearing an overcoat. Yet, after a generation of overoutlesaness, the ancient Schator from Maine was driven by inflammatory rheumatism to walk into the Senate, a few days since, for the first time in his life, with an overcont on. Bis appearance in this garb was, of course, bailed with rapture and congratulations; but what were these compared with the bitter thought that had he only held to his original mode of apparel till March 4 he might have gone down to history as the Man Without an Overcont?

What happens to Sir GEORGE COLLEY in the Transvaal is a small matter, just now, to the English toilers in Oldham, where 130,000 turning spindles are stopped already, or soon

Yesterday the ground hog came out of his hole. He shivered when he reached the open sir, and he shivered more when he saw his shadow sharply defined on the white snow. Then he went back and curled up for a sleep of six weeks more. It is a good thing sometimes o be a ground hog, and have a hole to crawl into.

JEFFERSON AND TILDEY.

The Sage of Gregatone Upon the Anthor of the Decimation of Independence.

From Ge York Dally THE HOS. CHAUNCEY F. BLACK-My Dem Sir: I have received your letter notifying me of my unanimous election as the first honorary member of the Jefferson Democratic Association of York.
I accept the distinction thus conferred in

rder to testify my approval and commendation of the objects of your association.

Thomas Jefferson has a title to the esteem and gratitude of the American people oven treater than that which he derived from being the author of the Declaration of Independence and from being the author of the statute of religious freedom by the State of Virginia.

During all the bloody conflicts of the American Revolution and the civil struggles out of which our system of government emerged, an the controversies through which was impressed upon it the character of a government "by the people, for the people," he was the apostle of human freedom, and the greatest leader of that beneficent philosophy which was embodied in our institutions.

At a time when powerful tendencies are at work to subvert the original character of our Government-to break down the limitations of power established by the Constitution, to centralize the action and influence of official authorities, to create a governing class, using the machinery of government as a corrupt balance of power in the elections, and then shaping legslation and administration in the interests of the few against the many-the precepts and example of such a man as Mr. Jefferson cannot be too often invoked.

The formation of societies which can act as centres of discussion and as agencies for the propagation of the pure principles of the fathers of the republic is a measure capable of great service to the people and to mankind,

With assurances of sympathy and esteem to

the members of your association and to yourself. I have the honor to be your fellow citizen.

New York, Jan. 27, 1881.

What's in a Name!

One of the two ritualistic elergymen who lately inderwent in England the small martyrdom of residing in jui rather than forego the pleasure of disobeying his lawint superiors by iffiliables in certain semi-Romish ceremonies and vestments bears the name of "Enracht." which as a family name, also exists in one Virginia. The Rev. Mr. Euracht figures largely at present in the Enclish papers. How the name is there now pronounced we do not know, but an intelligent and well informed friend has given us its Virginia pronunciation, which he had om the late U. S. and C. S. A. Senator Wigfall of Texas, who knew some of the family, and of which he also has heard confirmation from other Virginiaes. It might sately be propounded as a continuitum, with \$1,000 reward for the successful answer. The English pronunciation is probably still the same as the transplented Vir gining, for there is nothing of which English people are more tenacious than their absurd pervers one of the pro-nunciation of some old family cames. Our readers, in ie simple innocunce of their ignorance, and naturally ming, as we did, some sort of relation of propur clation to spelling, wall be surprised to learn what that of "Europist" is. They i robably kin wight on Hritish lips Cholmondeley is Charley, Walshigham, Wabrama, Dal-zell, Dy-8 as a monosy Bable); St. John, 66s/a, St. Lever, Color : Levison Gover, Losson Gover, Durtoy, Durby : Marjordanks, Marchbesks; Arundel, Arwiel; Holborn, Holows, Berkeley, Burkey (though to Laindan Berkeley street goes out of Backly equater; Pall Mail, Pell Mell, Ruth von, Rices; Alawick Annel; Oakhampton, Oskington; Wolvernam; ton Widerton; Wavertree, Wateree; Menzien, Minuhie Cockburn, Odern; Kirkendbright, Kockoorz; Raiph Bass, Hawick, Hab; while the towns of Norwich, Dul wich, Ipswich, Warwick, are Novinge, Dallidge, Ipsich, Historio, &c. The name of Taglinferto is Tollier in our South as it is in England. But, however familiar he may be with these anti-phienetic abstractives, even the success-ful victor of the new forgotten 10, 14, 15 puzzle might erack his brain for a week over the name of Ent ght without ever guessing that its promunciation is -Barby How this sound first attached itself to this combination of letters is a mystery. As Ton Son shines for all, perhaps one of the Enraghts of Virginia will kindly let us know, and how it is possible that its absurdity can hav survived so long in the common sense atmosphere

Sympathy for the Boers.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: Civilized ations have in different ways shown sympathy with the ransvaral people. They have pretty clearly made up seir minds that the Boers are right in shishing off the English rule. The Transvani people are to a large extent. so to speak, full blood relations of our Eastern settlers resulting and a specificate. Let us food without unnerstance results a public meeting at footoner feature in the purpose of attendering for the very kinespecie in the feature in the feature in the feature of a finishing and antique feature, and let us subscribe to the rates a fund to be sent over to the Transcent propie as a to-best fram as.

A Descriptor of this Control Parket.

Thompson on the Search for the Jeannette. WASHINGTON, Feb. 2. - Ancient Mariner Washington, Fob. 2.—Ancient Mariner Thompson came to the Navy Department to day to come Nr. Golf in the performance of his duties as Secretary of the Navy. It has been suggested that the Wachisett should be sent out in search of the Jeanoutte. This Nr. Thompson exposed. He argued that the Wachisett had cost the deveroment a large amount of money. To coming herder an Arctic craise would have be be taken out and expensively as her came would have be be taken out and expensively marriy 100 men to man this vessel, whereave suitable wholing ship for the purpose could undoubtedly be purchased and inted out at considerably less expense. Such a yeasel, he said, would require a crew of about them to Mr. Haves, who will send a message to Congress to morrow urging and apprehensively in the purchase and equipment to such a vessel.

THE MILE IN THE COCOANUT.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2 .- It is in the power of the Democrats of the Pennsylvania Legislature to break the existing deadlock for Senator, as some honorable Republicans recently did in the Tennessee Legislature, by taking the best man against the Ring, in whom the people have conflience, and who would be a creditable repre-

sentative of the State,

There is one serious impediment in the way. Senator Wallace is the left bower of the Cameron clan on the Democratic side. He has been a beneficiary of the State Treasury, and is mixed up with the schemes of the controlling power on the Republican side.

The first ovation to him after being elected Benator was given by Don Cameron at Harrisburg. He regarded Wallace's success as a part of his own triumph, because a Democratic Senator with the same general principles had been added to his following. Those principles may be summed up in a few words: " Keep all you have and get all you can."

Wallace is going out on the 3d of March to resume the practice of the law. It is understood he is to be employed by the great railroad corporation which has heretofora largely dominated the politics of the State and contributed

to make the Camerons what they are.

If Mr. Wallace should, therefore, help to break the deadlock, he would by that act help to break down his special friends, and thus quarrel with his future bread and butter, which Pennsylva nia politicians have not usually the bad habit of

The opportunity for striking a blow at Camron's power was never better than at this time. He is seriously perplexed over the situation, knowing well that the election of an anti-Ring Senator would be the beginning of the end with his clan. The Camerons would vastly prefer the return of Wallace to the election of a Republican like Wolfe, who brought the Ring chiefs and thieving jobbers to the penitentiary, and who were only saved from the convict's garb and a long sentence by the abuse of the pardoning power exercised by a Ring Governor.

What makes it go hard with Don Cameron just now is that this determined opposition weakens him at Mentor, where he would like to appear strong. His demands on Garfield were such as might be expected from the audacity that has always characterized the "cluims" of the elder Cameron. They are yet to be gratifled, and if he fails there may be a slip.

MONEY FOR THE WORLD'S FAIR, An Appeal to the States and Territories to Make Early Contributions.

Fifteen members of the Executive Committee f the World's Pair Commission met yesterday in the oternational Commission rooms, with Col. H. G. Stebbins in the chair. In the open session, the only business of importance transacted was the reading by exclus-Crawford of Arkansas, of an appeal to the States and Territories. The paper was committed to the hands of ex-Gov. Crawford, the Rev. Dr. J. P. Newman, and the Hon. Alternon's Solivan, to be remodelled printed, and sent to the Commissioners and all public officials in the

dates and Territories. The appeal says that, in view of the promising condi-The appeal sign that, in view of the promising condi-tion of affairs, an appeal to the States and Territories cannot be too strongly area. This is especially true in behalf of the twenty-mic States and those Territories whose Levislatures are now in bominal escalon. In a few weeks those will have subjoorned, and if they fail to trake appropriations toward preparating to State shifts that a remarkable opportunity will be lime for anytopri-ations for special desirable proposes but not such a gen-eral collection of probable proposes but not such a gen-eral collection of probable proposes. For its such a gen-eral collection of probable proposes but not such a gen-eral collection of probable proposes. For its such a gen-eral collection of probable proposes but not such a gen-eral collection of probable proposes. For its states to the Philade lights Exhibition were quoted. The down for Newman objected. He did not want to name sacrify remains some of the states that they save so latte. Probably tome clears wond not want to have name, sarrily remind some of the Shates that they wave oblitte. Fredadly Connecticut would but want to have taked that she gave to the "Centenmin" only \$10,040, 101 Managathus that who was to the "Centenmin" only \$10,040, 101 Managathus that it thrown in her face but she gave only \$50,000 GeV. Long, the Rev. Dr. see man added, Interest to propose that Massachusetts of \$100,000 to the World's Fair of 1883. Mayor trace write accepting a profored membership a the Executive Committee.

PARTY REORGANIZATION.

The Committee of Twenty-one selected by the nittee of One Humired to prepare a plan for the re-tration of the Democracy of this city, met last vening in the rooms of the committee, at 21 West 'scenty fourth street. Letters acknowledging the restrict the continuities's propert for conferences were excited from the Taminary Penicary and one of the terms bomocratic organization. The Execution of the committee of the new Democratic organization which has been started under the uniqueses of the old from Ital Democracy have upointed one incomer of a construct committee, who will determine up in the answer both proposal from the formatice of Twenty-line. It is understood that these tessimals district committees will accept the terms proposed by the Committee of Twenty-lone. The committee of Com

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Your cor respondent, Daniel Councily, z-ks that "some action should certainly be taken to stop" the use of misleading and incorrect manuals of history in the College of the City of New York and the New York Sormal College. I second his motion, though with this amendment—in all the schools of the United States.

It is a well known fact that Puntan history of New Encland's early colomization has been written in a thor-oughly partisen and untrustworthy manner. Our chil dren are taught notions that are entirely one-sided about the Plymouth Rock settlers. Intelligent parents are compelled to correct these distorted facts. Half truths

are hes. Therefore our children are tangle lies.

The new edition of Bishop White's Neuroles, by that careful student of history, the Rev. R. F. de Costa, gives facts that change the whole complexion of the currently rived New England opinions. These facts, I class should be known not merely to the editors who have selvewed the book and these who have sebscribed for it. but to the American people.

This generation should be taught the whole truth, and when our public school histories will teach as facts that Mr. R. R. Hayes was the rightful President of the United States, and that Mr. J. A. Garffeld never swerved from the strictest honesty. The editor of Yus Sux scored a point in his reinsal to perpetuate, in the very home of higher education, what he firmly knew and believed to be a perverted fact. I wish that this whole matter might be ventilated.

There is no way to reach the whole subject unless in the daily press. The moment religious papers touch it the ery thous out, "Sectarian."

Even if The Sun was not a thoroughly model newspaper it would be read for one reason by mon of all epin-

ions, secular or religious, viz. : it gives the facts, pleasant

The Old Gang.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: The worth lady who disjudes the origin of the Ott Gaug in Tucalay's Suz seems to go a kreat way back to sustain her argument. Now, the only authority by events as far back as 1776 relating to shippard matters is Mr. William Pecks, the ship joiner. This gentleman possesses a moremarkable memory, and as he has often spoken of oters Beaman, who kept his yard in 1770 at Catharine street, he was doubtless quite intimate with that resistence when in South America. Mr Fecks 1 one of the Humenots who field from France at the time of the distinction, though he makes no prigrations to being one of his humenoid, coacharan of servant, though he site in payed seven his not one at the said a field at low freat Smiths, the side of Deason Richard smith, and notif from the of Are Hundle Smith, when the gail feel atool at the horse market and the toys with the said feel atool at the horse market and the toys priched formers on the rotewark twint though full and Smith, when the gail feel atool at the horse market and the toys at the former of the said of the sa camas, who kept his yard in 1776 at Catharine street

Melt the Snow.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sic: With all the nodern inventions and numerous steam appliances at necessary that the Police Department should still athere to the primitive plan of carring away the snow and by load, and dumping it shows the river front, and load by load, and dumping it shows the river front, and when is at present the co-dimination is so given, should declare they can do nothing but wait, until the said of a warm rain shall carry their cause the sewers.

Why cannot pertable thereoes or being spelling apparatus be used throughout the city of a carr to be moved beings and until the river being and the according to the cold of a carr to the moved beings that call the rivers within twenty-dumping the melting and the rivers within twenty-dumping the rivers and the same the corners and the same to the difficulty is in some measure as radios; the show to water.

The expects we will be large, but would it for an instant comman, the second into large, but would it for an instant comman, the second is all distincts to be destrians, we history, and house, besides the minutes into the trade by the solution can. New York, Jan 54, 1981.

The Post Office Appropriation Bill. WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.- The Post Office Appro

A ASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—The Post Office Appropriation bill was missated to the Committee on Appropriations to day, and reported to the Senate with the following additions to the amounts granted by the House, For star service, \$50.00, for fast small service on truth lines, \$50.00, for mail hear, \$10.00, for more than the service of truth lines, \$50.00, for mail hear, \$10.00, for more fast mail service on truth lines, \$50.00, for mail hear, \$10.00, for more fast mail to provide authorizing the Postmaster-tieneral to procure the manufacture of return postal cards.

THE REV. DR. WASHBURN DEAD.

Sixteen Years of Initiful Service as Rector

of Culvary Episcopal Church. The Rev. Dr. Edward A. Washburn, rector of Calvary Protestant Episcopal Church, Fourth avenue and Twenty-first street died at about noon yesterday, after five weeks of suffering from some internal organic disease, the nature of which can only be ascertained by an autopax. Dr. Washburn had been rector of Calvary Church for sixteen years. The church is a large one, and greatly prospered under his faithful and earnest ministry. He believed in good music as an auxiliary to religious devotion. The church was provided with an immense organ, and one of the best quartet choirs in the city sang to the organist's accompani-

mense organ, and one of the best quartet choirs in the city sang to the organist's accompaniment. In his religious teachings Dr. Washburn was sheere and carnest without being cyntenl or severe, and he won a strong hold on the affections of his parishioners.

Dr. Washburn was born in Boston, and was in his sixty second year. He beran his studies at the Boston Latin School, and was graduated from Harvard University in 1828. He then went to Andover College and began the study of theology, which he finished at the Yale Divinity School. The Worcester Association of Ministers gave nim a fleeness to preach as a Congregational minister. He preached at different places for about six months, after which he received a call from the vestry of St. Paul's Church at Newburypert, Mass. Previous to this, however, he had taken orders as a dearen in the Protestant Episcopal Church, and in 1845 Bishop Eastburn beformed the ceremony of admitting him to the pricathood.

After having officiated as rector to St. Paul's Church for seven years Dr. Washburn went abroad, spending the years 1852-3 in European travel and study. At that time the law, Dr. Coxe, new Bishop of the Diocese of Western New York, was rector of St. John's Church, at Hartford, Conn. As he was about to leave, Dr. Washburn was invited to succeed him, and he accepted, He remained there for three years, then becoming rector of St. Mark's Church in Philadelphia, where he officiated for the same number of years. He was then called to Calvary Church, this city, of which he was rector up to the time of his death. The degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred upon him by the faculty of Trinity Gollege. He was a member of the American delegation to the Evangelical Alliance of 1871.

DEALERS IN FALSE MONEY,

The Story of the Entrapping of a Gang of Silver Coin Counterfelters. Henry Russell, a smooth-faced young man

States Court, in Brooklyn, before Justice Benedict, vesterday, on a charge of passing countereit trade dollars. Russell was one of the An drew Yates gang of counterfeiters, whose capure was effected by Secret Service Detectives Perkins and Van Horn, who gained their confilence by representing themselves to be dealers in counterfeit coin. These detectives belong to the Pittsburgh division. Early last year, by adopting the same tactics, they entrapped a number of men who were passing spurious trade dollars along the Eric Canal. In spite of the large number of arrests made there, the coin continued to be freely circulated, and for coin continued to be freely circulated, and for some time the detectives were unable to find those who dealt in it. They captured James Morrison, a livery-stable man from Troy, in Eric, with some of William Brockway's counterfest \$100 bank notes upon him. The indictment of Morrison led to the reveletion by him of Brockway's connection with the \$100 notes.

Then Morrison was pressed for information about the trade-doilar counterfeiters, and he not the detectives on the track of Yates and his Brooklyn gang. Morrison's name proved all-powerful with Tates and his friends. Van Horn, who is a medium-sized man, with light hair, blue eyes, and light moustable, quiet and unobtrusive in manner, introduced himself to Yates as one Smith, a burglar at times, who had a partner named Adams (personated by Gilbert B. Perkins, Chief of the Pittsburgh Bureau), and said that both wanted to get a stock of counteriest trade dollars. Yates sold them one, for which he has been convicted, and is now awaiting sentence. He also introduced them to Josenh Seinsoth, now in the Albany penitentiary, and Henry Russell. From the latter the detectives bought in all twenty-nine trade dollars, for which they paid forty cents each. They then entranged Yates, and almost simultaneously arrested five or six men, Russell being among them.

At the trial yesterday the \$25 in counterfeit some time the detectives were unable to find

then entrapped Yabes, and simest simultaneously arrested five or six men. Russell being among them.

At the trial yesterday the \$25 in counterfeit coin purchased could not be produced. After the examination in this city, according to the testimony of United States Commissioner Shields and Detective Van Horn, the counterfeit coin, amounting to about \$1,000 in all, was handed to United States Assistant District Artorney Tenney. The latter testified that he had no recollection of receiving the \$25 nackage. Detective Van Horn says that about fifty of the counterfeit trade dollars were lost by Mr. Tenney, and he thinks that his pocket was picked of them on the day they were delivered by some thieves in the court room who were friends of the prisoner.

The jury returned a verdict of guilty, and Justice Benedict agreed to hear argument upon a motion for a new trial on Monday. The secret service men say that hussell was the manufacturer of the coin, and that he is known as a sneak thief who was the pupil in crime of Jimmy Miller, a notorlous comrade of Glesson and Roberts, now serving a term of twenty years' imprisonment in England. The trade dollars were made at a cost of about twenty found in a book that is sold by a Pulladelphia house. Nearly every coin counterfeiter is found to have a copy of this book.

FOR POLITICAL PURPOSES.

The Method by which Herman Miller Obtained Money from a Simple German Woman.

Mrs. Sophia Kuhn sued Herman Miller to regranted by Judge Barrett in Supreme Court, Chambers Mrs. Kuhn says that in April last Miller, whom she had scaling that he was a Custom House impector, having charge of the Cartard decks, and displaying his badge, told her that her son should make application for apparently followed the superfector. In order to succeed it was accessary, Miler decirred, that her son should join the Difference of Association, and that it would cost \$25 to become a member. Mrs. Eithi gave Ni for this sum, and on subsequent occasions landed him \$75 and \$50, which estill was not example to the Custom House. Then Miler should be as to be paid to H. W. Gurley. Secretary of the Examining Committee of the Custom House. Then Miler should be as the paid to H. W. Gurley. Secretary of the Examining committee of the Custom House. Then Miler should be as the paid to H. W. Gurley. Secretary of the Examining the same stress to the Examining the same difference and mining, on our different secretary. And which same Wre Kulm gave him.

Her son not received; the amountment, Mrs. Kanners suspicious were ground, said, Mrs. Gurley decig interestical, it was bear ind that the substituted in his expended in the same substitute of the plantage of the first received for positions in clares, and had puts mothing toward obtaining the appointment of the plantall's son.

All cut steeling moved vesticular sone the order of green them the grounds, First, that no transduct representations were made and that the money was mad for services replacted, and, secondly, that it the money was maded or services replacted, and

Decision was reserved. The Pennsylvania Senatorship.

HARMSBURG, Feb. 2.-The fifteenth bailet for fullips, 2: Baird, Agoew, Snowden, Cortin, Georg Shiras Jr., and Weiler, I can't. A motion to ineclevery day at 3 clock for the jurious of hathing was not marked to and the Converment substrate. The sate that the state principally from the Chree hear. The fall to satinf to the prome the velocity of the State epital from Harrisbore to Fittabelpoin was reported permitted the state of the Sta

The Corporations.

oading over the country's highways. Over the common roads and byways, Mighty spiders their threads are spinning Forming the heaped up wealth of the nation's Corporations.

Daily the steeks are flooded with water, Itally the inmbs are led to the slanghter Higher or lower though values be quoted. Still the miders or as his and his and browing from all of us positivel rations, Such as may feed and fatten the nature's

Valuative assaults of computation. Storming capital's strong postuou, Still are the men of lengthy purses Dea to the proper's cries or curses. Theirs but in all to the aggravations Heapen upon high and low by the nation's

State and national legislators. Work in the escourations' traces. Men who are holding highest places Basely and his only decembs their stations Packing the courts to please the nation's

Still the spiders their webs are weaving Strong for subduing, deft at deceiving; Still they will add accumulations; Still they will pile up aggravations-Yes, till the people, out of patience. Turning at last, shall rend the nation's Corporations.

SUNBEAMS.

←Queen Victoria made \$1,000 on stock

The hall boys of the St. George Hotel, ofeiphia, wear enaclet coats.

-Prof. Huxley succeeds the late Mr. Frank Backland as Inspector of Fisheries in England. -When Gen. McClellan retires, New Jer-

will have seven living on Governors. Only hour ernurs have died since 1842 Mrs. Hatton and her daughters are the

crarians of the Tonnessee State L brary, 2 0,000 val and are said to manage it admirals v. -There are now 560 cities in the United stes supplied with water works, involving 10, 40 miles

... The military prison at Leavenworth. Kan, is reported as having turned out in the last field year 25,225 pairs of boots, and 31,220 or shoes.

-Ten thousand Nestorian Christians residing in the Persian provinces devastated by the Karas bave sent a petition to the Grand Duke Michael, asking

n to constrate to the Capeacus

-Mr. Wilson Flagg, the New England naturalist, complains that "people of culture" in New England, while constantly reading, are knowned of every-thing concerning nature that depends on observation, -A writer in the Cincinnati Enquirer, after critical inspection of New York women, says that the higher you go in the social scale the further you willron

branty, and that the Bowery shop girls are, in that respect, far superior to the "swell" young ladies. -In view of the opinions lately expressed by eminent occilists that the reading of German lext is in-jurious to the eyes, the Herness Government have ga-solved as much as possible to discourage its near one and all their efficial announcements and reports will in memoria

be printed exclusively in Roman characters. -An experienced matron says: "A man will eat sorry biscuits twice a week without a complaint when his girl invites him out to tes, but when the girl becomes his wife, if there is the faintest suspicion of saleratus in them the neighbors will think the distract school is out for recess by the racket he makes -The Northwestern Lumberman, which is

rendering an important service to the country by awak-ening people to the fact of the ever increasing demoda-tion of forests, estimates the loss involved by the free of 1871, in Wisconsto, Michigan, and New York, at \$215. 200,000. In 1876 the woods on Lake Superior were after most continuously for 100 miles.

—The Rev. Sir Cavendish Poster, Baronet,

of Irish landlord. When his tenants were officed a re of light complexion, was tried in the United | duction of 10 per cent they refused it, saying that their landlord and been kind and considerate, and that they were quite sale and willing to pay up in full. -Mrs. Sheppard of Whitevale, Ont., had a quick, had temper. Her son, and to, enrard her by disobedience, and in her excitement she causht up a revolver and shot him. Seeing that he was dead, she was

overwhelmed with removes, and resolved upon encode. First, however, she killed her haby. Then she can be own throat, but lived long enough to tell the stary. -Mr. Lawrence Ollphant, on his return from the East, declared that he saw the followers of a certain sheikh Rusian Abouton, of Damasens, devour live scorptons and snakes, and then finish off by chew-ing and swallowing mouthfuls of glowing, red bet char-ceal. Mr. Ollphant no role saw this dom, but self the seckening smell of burning flesh as "they conscided the glowing morsels."

-At a recent meeting of the English So-

lety of Euclideers Mr. Frank Grierson road a paper on The National Value of the up l'atents." From the statemost it appeared that while the stamp daths on an English patent, insting fourteen years, are \$670, those an an American patent, insting seventeen, are only \$60, The result of the heavy duties is that in 1879 there were 5.755 patents at work in England, against 200 -Prof. Fort, in a paper on artificial respiration read before the Prench Academy, state climbs was enabled to restore to life a child 3 years of the hours after apparent death by practising artificial rest ation

on it for 4 hours. Another physician reports a somewhat similar case. He reasimated a person nearly drowned after 4 hours of artificial re-piration. The person had been in the water ten minutes, and the doctor arrived an hour after asphyxia. A negro teamster complained to the St. Louis police that he had been rebised by a highwayman, who stopped him in a suburb at might, in the style of Claude Duval, with "Your money or your fire." His story was not believed until. Several days later. William Bay Dobson, aged 15. was caught in a similar exploit

He was the son of a wealthy contractor, and had been

carefully reared, but had run away from home for the purpose, as he confessed, of becoming a robber. -Prime Minister Sir Robert Peel's youngest sen, Arthur, has resigned the Under Secretary single the Home Department on account of bad health. Some of Ser Robert's sens have made much mark as menof talent. Albert, the eldest has made much noise in the world in his time. The most promising, Sir William, died in active service. The second, Frederick, has been a safe, ploiding official. The late Sir Bobert, mindfalof his chiest son's early irregularities, tied up his property as tightly as he could. A memorable clause in his will pro-

-Prof. Bernbech, writing to the M-dical room hung with an ultramarine colored haper gave out a most disagreeable smell of sulphuretted hydroges, the source of which for some time renamed detection. Eventually, however, a close examination was made of the paper, which led to the conclusion that the deep blee wall paper was slowly undergoing a process of deepposition under the inflaence of the alum in the parts und in hanging. This appeared to be confirmed, for 48 steeping a piece of the paper in a very dilute solutions alum it gave off sufficient suphureted hydro en to be quite recreatible to the nose and to blacken lead paper.

About 2,000 students of the University of Berlin held a meeting the other might in honor of the tenth anniversary of German unity. The rector made a ions speech in favor of bristherly and friendly feeling among the members, dwelling particularly on the mis-Jewish movement, and expressing the hope that perty differences would soon be settled. This speech was received with very land grace, many students leaving fite hall. Prof. Monumeet then rose, but the noise wassa great that he could not be heard. The meeting broke up in a very stormy manner, and ended with many cha enges to fight between students of the opposing races One Jew, a member of the University, actually received twenty challenges from his Christian collectors and will have to fight the duels in succession. Thus ended the students' celebration of German unity

key carpets were formerly held is trioging frich pro-perty to Anatolia, the so-called Souvria carpets learly all of them coming from this browing. This is other carpets are made at Ouchack, by Turkish we sen. The manufacture eccupies on an average 4.880 hands of whom 3.000 are women, 1200 years; price are dored in weaving the wool, and 500 near who, wish, and one fits woul. The average of the wages is about it certia week, and each we can weaven in the course of a day's work about ten inches of a carpet two fact to al. The own of Ouchark uses in the course of a vent at all 60 time craw wood, which yields about that that were by when pun, and the manufacture of early-te has been self-much of late years, the total for 1870 having been nearly those square varies of which only 5,000 pure sen old to the country, half or the 11 (00) yards expersed olog to England and a quarter of the other ha

-According to the reports of the Greek military attache at Constanting is, the form white the Ports would, in the event of a war with Green assemble the most, so that in point of numbers the to would be about equal. It is admitted by the rest dreek officers that the Greek branes are to a good militie, perhaps better than the the Servia into the field in its last war with Turker same time they hope that in three months to have so improved by their drift that the not be able to hear comparison with a European arms a they will be a month to the Sultan. Much stress is laid upon the s tion of the Greek soldiers, Among which problems, physicians, barristers, and ents. Even among the attisans and ar cretions are less who expend post and more and med of the solders are much shots. Maimaison, despite its interesting his-

critical involvation, is domined to destruct the park appropriate at how been converted at a upon which villar are ratifly worked that on useds, which has proved into private the eye of despolition. Its only occupants all female caretaker, who has been see nected with the melanchety fate of the rial. A few days before the controls (ween France and the process the souther I Malmarson and sout several houseless to As he was about to return to Paris towar As he was about to return to Pairs town violent throuler store horse over the part officers tree, which had been paround to be the presence of the European baseline manightums. The poster violentation to the Maintaine throught at to instruct the total armounts throught at to instruct the town analysis of the Prince Limited To seriously injured, and every start was 1955 life, busing on 1875 the case that of the in the apring of 1979 the interstant of the orders that it about the cut district on which decayed tumber data into the park. On the accordingly the shottened Name with the the earth, and that you are the Peak. I would stam by Kain are when a law the area of small was the law to be a real was the last the manufacture of the control of the con